

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 9.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 189. VOL. IV.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER AND HUNTINGTON Watch Makers and Jewellers,



OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & CO. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filigree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.



BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOTS in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient Store House, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

Wilkesborough Academy.

UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world;—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.



The Wilkesboro' Hotel
IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthy and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June 24, 1828.—87tf.

For Sale.

THE Farm formerly the property of Francis Harvill, containing 255 acres of land, lying near the Catawba river, adjoining lands of Maj. H. Connor, Wm. Lytle, Esq. and others. There are on the above premises two dwelling-houses a store-house, a cotton gin, in good repair, and other convenient out-houses. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms and payment made easy. For further particulars, inquire of Lyman Woodford, living 8 miles north of Lincolnton, N. C.

LYMAN WOODFORD.

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

for the benefit of the public, present the following as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:—

Acid Muratic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Lemon
Acetic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Aloes
Alum
Ethiops Mineral
Ammonia Carb.
Liq. Vol.
Antimony Crude
Pulv. Glass
Arrow Root Indian
Arsenic
Asphaltum
Assafetida
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.
Allspice
Ether Sulphuric
Aqua Fortis
Rosa
Balsam Copaiba
Peruvian
Tolutan
Barbadoes Tr.
Bacc Juniperi.
Borax
Brimstone
Camphor
Castor
Cantharides
Creta Praeparata
Calomel
Cochineal
Corrosive Sublimate
Crocus Martis
Coccus Indicus
Cubebs
Colobol or Fly Stone
Colocynth Pulv.
Cloves
Chamomile Flowers
Cinnabar Factitious
Cream Tartar
Conserve of Roses
Cortex Cinnamon
Peru Flav.
Rub.
Aurant.
Sassafras
Cascarilla
Canella Alb.
Mezereon
Simarouba
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd
Dover's Powders
Extract of Bark
Cicutae
Henbane
Jalap
Belladonna
Gentian
Liquorice
Catechu
Spiraea
Liquorice
Essence of Bergamot
Cinnamon
Lemon
Hemlock
Peppermint
Tansey
Winter Green
Mustard
Elix. Veneris
Elixir Paregoric
Vitriol
Emp. Adhaesivum
Cantharides
Roborans
Hydragryri
Simplex
Diachylon
Fol. Digitalis
Senna Alex.
Uva Ursi
Juniperi Sabini
Flores Benzoin
Martialis
Zinci
Sulphuris
Ferri Carbonas
Phosphas
Gum Ammoniac
Arabic
Tragacanth
Copal
Elemi
Guaiacum
Galbanum
Gamboge
Elastic
Aloes Soc.
Benzoin
Kino
Shell Lac
Myrrh
Olibanum
Scamony
Thus
Mastic
Galls Aleppo
Hellebore Nig.
Alb.
Hive Syrup
Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Lapis Calaminaris
Lac Sulphur
Lunar Caustic
Laudanum
Lichen Islandi us
Mace
Manna Flake
Magnesia Carb.
Calc.
Musk
Nutmegs
Nux Vomica
Oil of Lavender
Cloves
Rhodium
Castor
Sweet
Sassafras
Spike
Rosemary
Cinnamon
Hemlock
Tansey
Pip. Mint
Otto of Roses
Opium Turkey
Oxide Bismuth
Oxymel Squills
Ointments
Pearlash
Pearl barley
Pipe Clay English
Pepper Long
Cayenne
Black
Pills Anderson's
Lee's
Hooper's
Jacob's
Comp. Assafa.
Rhubarb
Precipitate Red
White
Petrol Barbadosis
Poladelphus
Phosphorus
Potash
Potassae Sulphas
Pitch Burgunda
Quassia Rasped
Quiksilver
Quinine Sulphate
Mixture
Rad Rhei
Pulv.
Iris Flav.
Mezereon
Scilla
Zinzibar
ditto Pulv.
Valerian
Seneka
Anehusa
Spigelia Mariland.
Angelica
Serpentaria Virga
Columbo
Columbo Pulv.
Glycyrrhiza
Curcuma Longa
Galangal
Gentian
Ginseng
Sarsaparilla
Elecampane
Althea
Colchicum
Jalap Pulv.
Ipecacuanha Pulv.
Resin White
Yellow
Seed Anise
Sweet Fennel
White Mustard
Black Lito.
Caraway
Coriander
Cardamom
Sugar of Lead
Sanford's Bark
Sodae Sup. Carb.
Soda Powders
Seidlitz Powders
Spermacei
Spirits of Nitre dulc.
of Wine
of Lavender Comp.
of Turpentine
of Hartshorn
Camphor
Sal. Epsom.
Martis
Glauber
Rochell
Diureticus
Tartar
Cheltenham
Nitre
Ammoniac Ref.
ditto Crude
Saffron Spanish
American
Oiled
Stirax Liquid
Calamite
Stanni Pulv.
Tartar Emetic
Ammoniated
Turpentine Venice
Tapioca
Turner's Cerate
Tinct. Assafetida
Aloes cum
Myrrh
Cantharides
Aloes
Peruvian Bark
Digitalis
Rhubarb
Cinnamon
Guaiacum
Huxham's Bark
Iodine
Colchicum
Termeric
Capsicum
Serpentaria
Virga
Muriate Steel
Musk
Galls
Valerian
Red Saunders
Opium

Oil Aniseed
Croton
Worm Seed
Almonds
Pulegii

Blood Root
Vitriol White
Blue
Wine Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
British Oil
Harlaem Oil
Or
Medicamentum
Turlington's Balsam
Steer's Opodeldoc
Stoughton's Bitters
Aromatic ditto
Henry's Magnesia
Roger's Vegetable
Pulmonic Detergent,
for Colds, Coughs, and
Consumptions

SUNDRIES.

Medicine Chests, Camel Hair'd Pencils,
Court Plasters, Gold Leaf, Silver ditto, Gold
Bronze, Silver ditto, Copper ditto, Hatter's
bow Strings, Ink Powder Black, Red, Liquid,
India, Clark's Indelible, Perkins ditto, Patent
Lint, Lampwicks, Lancet Cases, Mortars and
Pestles Comp. Polishing Powders, Pill Boxes,
Tooth brushes, Tooth Powders, Pomatum,
Fancy paper, Swiss Glue, Castile Soap, Wind-
sor ditto, Naples do. Transparent do. Wash-Ball
ditto, White ditto, Cephalic Snuff, Macaboy
do. Scotch do. Snuff Boxes, Strewing Small,
fine and coarse Sponge, Pumice Stone, White
leather Skins, Apoth. scales & weights, Poland
Starch, American do Twine, Vanilla Beans, Ton-
qua do. White Wax, Yellow ditto, Bay ditto,
Red Sealing ditto, White Chalk, Red ditto,
French ditto. Cologne Water, Antique Oil,
Macassar Oil, Eye-Stones, Eye-Water, Bot-
ten Stone, Lamp Oil, Role Armonic, Tapers,
Lime Juice, Mahy's Plaster.

PAINTS, COLOURS, &c.

White Lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian Red
Sp. nish Brown
Chromic Yellow
Chromic Green
Ivory Black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus Martis
Flake White
Paris White
Rose Pink
Cochineal
Chinese Vermillion
Prussian Blue
Figured ditto
Spanish Indigo
American ditto
Black Varnish
Copal do.
Madder
Copperas
Turkey Umber
Terra de Sienn
Termeric
Logwood Fustic
Ground in stick
ditto Ground
Litharge
Red Saunders
Necaragua
Verdigris
Vitriol Colcothar
Spanish Whiting
Arnatto
Lamp Black

GLASS.

2 Gals. Specie Bot-
tles
1 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 gal. Tincture
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 oz. do. do.
4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. Salt Mouthed
1 pt. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
graduating ea sures
Phials assorted
Funnels
Nipple Shells
Breast Pipes
Bed Urinals
Mortars and Pestles
Pungent Bottles
Retorts
Peg Lamps
EARTHEN WARE
1 gal. cerate Pots
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
Gallipots assorted
Pill Tiles

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets, Common do. Spring Lan-
cets, Gum do. Scalpels, Lancet Phlema, Teeth
Drawers, Forceps, Seton Needles, Gum Elastic
Catheters, Wax Bougies, Metallic do. Gum Es-
tastic do. Stomach Tubes, Female Syringes,
Male do. Clyster Pipes, Spatulas, Hull's Trus-
ses.

Salisbury, May

To Gold Miners.

100 Lbs. of pure Quicksilver, just received
and for sale, by
E. WILLEY & Co.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable
property in the town of Charlotte, lately
belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The prop-
erty includes about sixty town lots, on a part
of which are improvements, viz.—a valuable Tan-
nery, including all the necessary buildings, &c.
and a patent metal Bark-Mill; also, a good
dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses.
The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced.
Any person wishing to purchase, can
learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber,
living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or
on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT MCKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

MAY SESSION, 1828.

John Mathews vs. William Cox.—Or. Attach-
ment.

ORDERED by the court, that publication be
made six weeks in the Yadkin & Catawba
Journal, for defendant to appear at our next
county court in August, and plead or reply, or
otherwise judgment will be entered up against
him. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6194—pr. adv. \$2

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

MAY SESSION, 1828.

Samuel I. Thomas vs. Thos. G. Polk, Ex'r of
Miles J. Robison, and others.—Petition for
distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court,
that Richard Saddler and Mary his wife;
Thomas Robison and Rebecca his wife; Thomp-
son Robison and Osborn Robison (parties de-
fendants in the case) are not inhabitants of this
State: It is therefore Ordered, that publica-
tion be made six weeks in the Yadkin & Cataw-
ba Journal, for them to appear at the next
county court, to be held for this county, in Au-
gust next, and answer to the petition, other-
wise judgment will be entered up against
them. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6194—pr. adv. \$2 50.

Original.

FOR THE YADKIN & CATAWBA JOURNAL.

IRON OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MR. BINGHAM:—The Charleston rail-
road intended between that place and
Augusta, having induced some observa-
tions in your paper relative to the iron
of which the road is to be in part con-
structed,—suggesting at the same time,
the propriety of the inquiry, whether
that iron could not be advantageously
furnished to the company by this State,
induces me to make some remarks in
continuation, in favour of that proposi-
tion.

Had the duty on iron intended specially
for railroads, been reduced by Congress,
as prayed for, it would have debarred
the use of all American iron; and any
attempt to show that the latter could be
furnished under such circumstances,
without a loss to the manufacturer, would
have been idle and useless.

That honorable body, however, did
not lessen the duty on iron, but thought
proper to increase it; and the rate of
duty, as it now stands, is here inserted:—

"Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the
first day of September, one thousand eight hun-
dred and twenty-eight, in lieu of duties now
imposed by law, on the importations of the ar-
ticles herein after mentioned, there shall be
levied, collected, and paid, the following du-
ties:—

"First—On Iron, in bar or slabs, not man-
ufactured in whole or in part by rolling, one cent
per pound.

"Second—On bar and bolt iron, made wholly
or in part by rolling, thirty seven dollars per ton.
Provided, that all iron slabs, blooms, loops,
or other form less finished than iron in bars, or
bolts, except pigs or cast iron, shall be rated
as rolled iron in bars or bolts, and pay a duty
accordingly. Third, on iron in pigs, sixty two
and half cents per one hundred and twelve
pounds."

The above articles, without inserting
more, give information on that species
of iron which we are now discussing.
We understand from the report of the
Charleston railroad committee, that a
flat bar is to be laid upon both tracts the
whole length of the railway, together
with iron braces, amounting to 20 tons
per mile. The kind of iron upon which
a duty of one cent is imposed, will not
likely be imported for this purpose, it
not being sufficiently even, without re-
manufacture. If the iron be imported,
it must be of the species described in the
second article, the duty upon which will
be within a fraction of two cents per
pound. It is not probable that ham-
mered iron will be used upon the rails, being
too uneven, and too expensive in the
manufacture; beside, the thickness of
the plate proposed (three eights of an
inch) would render it liable to fracture
in forging, when on edge under a heavy
hammer. The plates for the rails must be
straight, even, sound, & of uniform thick-
ness, which can be attained only by roll-
ing; and should England be the place
resorted to for the article in question,
it will be seen, as it always has been,
that there is no nation under Heaven
that sets a higher value upon their time
and abilities, when they are about to
comply with a special order; and the
accuracy with which this part of the
iron must be made, will give it that
character, and probably enhance its value
and cost one cent on the pound. The
cost then of such iron, after having been
received in Charleston, if imported,
would be six dollars per hundred weight,
allowing three cents for duty, and extra
qualities of iron; and three for the ordinary
purchase in England, together with
freight, portage, commissions, &c. Now
withdraw the one cent added for the
extra quality of this iron, the price will
be reduced to five cents, precisely agree-
ing with the nominal cash price of the
best North-Carolina iron, after a
transportation of thirty or forty miles.

Let us suppose that the transportation
of this iron will cost one cent to the
nearest place of the railroad, and this is
a high estimate; the price to the manu-
facturer would be reduced to four cents,
at which price iron is often sold at the
forges for cash.

Thus far, things have been stated as
they are; but when we consider that iron
is made in North-Carolina now precise-
ly as it was in England forty years ago,
there is at once presented to view two
powerful stimulants to action: the great
improvement in the manufacture of iron
since that time, which may be embraced;
and the fair opportunity presented by the
citizens of South-Carolina (if those im-
provements be adopted) of manufactur-
ing for the railroad a quantity of iron
that would not only justify the expense
of such improvements in the factories,
but would constitute a step towards im-
proving our own state, that would never
be obliterated. It is only when oppor-
tunities like this occur, when all hope is
lost towards legislative aid, that the peo-
ple begin to think of improving their

condition by power emanating from
themselves; and whenever the senti-
ment becomes popular, it is always
through the effort of a very few individ-
uals, who possess skill, capital, and never-
tiring enterprise, that every thing of
high feature in the world has been accom-
plished. Such is the character of that
class of people to whom this is addressed:—
they have made themselves what they
are, in point of wealth and utility, to
the common country in which they re-
side.

There never was in England an oppor-
tunity to rise by improvements in the
manufacture of iron, compared with
that which now exists in North-Caroli-
na. The high value placed upon every
spot of earth in that country—the com-
parative poverty of their ores, being,
according to Mushett, on an average of
27 to 30 per cent. of iron—the complex
character in which they are mineralized,
with arsenic, or sulphur, or both, which
renders their roasting necessary; give a
decided advantage here, where the land
through a district of 50 miles would not
average in price above 50 cts. per acre:—
the ore possessing 50 to 75 per cent.
of iron, being principally that of the black
and grey oxide, with no arsenic or sul-
phur to render torrefying essential, con-
stitutes the means, almost at the hands
of nature, of vying with any part of the
world in the production of this valu-
able metal; unless we admit the laws of
nature to be unequal in different parts
of the world,—that more intellect has been
imparted to human beings who live in the
Uralian mountains of Russia, than to
those who inhabit the fields of North-Car-
olina.

We have no lack of means; and should
this enterprise progress, in conjunction
with the South-Carolina railroad, five
years will not pass away, before a rail-
road, extending from Charleston to the
iron works in Lincoln, will be comple-
ted, upon which, in two days, goods of
all descriptions will be transported to
Charleston at the rate of 50 cts. per hun-
dred weight, and one cent per mile for
passengers, they providing for them-
selves. Such are the rates of cost upon
most of the railways that now exist; and
possessing, as we do in a high degree,
the facilities of constructing such roads,
there is no reason why the rate of freight
and passage should differ here from
what it is elsewhere. When we can look
upon such a state of prosperity in this
narrow, but valuable section of the state,
all other sections will see and compre-
hend its value. Political economy will
be respected as the means of common
improvement; and all classes will feel
and acknowledge the progress they are
making towards wealth and happiness.

FOR THE YADKIN & CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR:—I have examined the
remarks in two late numbers of your
Journal, relative to the proposed Rail-
road in the state of South Carolina;
but understood the object was to take
it from Charleston to Augusta or Ham-
burg, founded on the same policy that
induced them to expend so much on the
canal and navigation of Saluda, and to
assist the old German, who, it is said,
has since failed, to fix the establishment
at Hamburg.

If they proceed to make the Railroad
of wood, as reported, it will not be long
after it is finished, until the part first
made will want renewing.

In all kinds of improvement of a coun-
try by canals, roads &c. the location
ought to be made so as to correspond
with a system of one great whole,
anticipating the connection one part
will have with another, or lateral ways
that in time will be connected with it.

Every person of experience knows,
that either in private or public works,
to have them constructed substantial
and permanent, though they may cost
more at first, is ultimately the cheapest.

It is said a railroad should be lo-
cated on as level a surface as possible, and
that it much diminishes the expense of
construction, if the materials of which
it is formed can be obtained with con-
venience: taking these things into view,
few states in the union have the same
facilities for extending a Railroad so far
in a direct course into the interior, as
South Carolina. From Charleston via
Columbia, Winnsboro, Chester, York,
to a point on the state line at or near
King's or Crowder's mountain, the road
can be located on a ridge nearly level,
and no watercourse of size to pass but
the Congaree, and would bisect the
state nearly into two equal parts.

In the mountains referred to are inex-
haustible quantities of the best kind of
rock to make the road, as well as to sup-
ply the country below with rock for cen-
turies to come, for building, and other
purposes. Farther, to commence the

INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25.

From France.—By the Sully, we have our Paris files to the 15th ult, which in point of news add nothing to our previous accounts—though some details and editorial speculations before unknown, are furnished by them.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 13th, the proposition of Ministers for a new loan being under discussion, some conversation occurred as to the state of Europe. M. Bignon objected to the loan. "It is absurd," he said, "to propose an extraordinary loan to meet only ordinary occasions; and if that is the only question, the discussion had better be postponed."—The Minister of Marine, (M. Hyde de Neuville) replied—"the ministry has foreseen and examined every thing. They only ask for the means of causing the throne and the country to be respected; and of presenting France to Europe with the dignity that becomes her. It is asked whence the wind blows: It comes neither from the Thames nor the Neva, but from the Seine.—France desires friends, allies—but acknowledges no masters. The white plume has never been seen in the suite of any other. It is solely to maintain France what God and nature meant her to be, that we wish to hold her up to Europe in a manner worthy of her—she only wishes peace and will obtain it." Another voice—"There is war then." The Minister of Marine—"Certainly there is war. The manifesto of the Emperor of Russia is known; but we do not believe peace will long be interrupted. Something has been said of the troubles of the Peninsula, on the faith of the rumors of the public journals: for the ministry, however, the Queen of Lisbon is in Brazil.—At Lisbon there is only the Regent of Portugal." (Bravos on the left.)

A letter from Corfu states that Gen. Church and Col. Fabvier have quitted the Greek service. Col. Fabvier is particularly regretted. His talents and services were incontestable.

The Gazette de France of the 14th says—"The Russian armies have crossed the Pruth—they will cross the Danube, and are now in full march for Constantinople. Instead of 40,000 men, who would have been sufficient to invade Wallachia and Moldavia, 250,000 are in motion. The Black Sea is covered with vessels. Odesa is filled with provisions and warlike implements. The sword is unsheathed, and at the head quarters of the Russian Commander in Chief alone must the Turks acknowledge their submission to the Treaty of Ackerman; to the Treaty of the 6th July, and to the promise of paying the expense of the war, if they wish to arrest the torrent which threatens to overwhelm them."

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Peel lately paid the following tribute to the character of one of the learned professions. Whoever [we agree with the National Gazette in saying] has enjoyed a correspondent acquaintance with the Faculty in the United States, must be willing to include them in the eulogy. Mr. Peel observed: Nat Intell.

"With respect to the members of the medical profession, it was his good fortune to have held, in the course of his life, a very extended intercourse with them; and on the strength of that intercourse, he said that it was impossible to find in any profession, men of more enlightened views—of more disinterested benevolence—or men who were more ready to afford the assistance of their scientific knowledge to those who stood in need of it, without any view to personal aggrandizement [hear, hear!] He felt that he was not speaking too warmly on the subject, when he said that the profession was an honor to human nature. [hear, hear, hear!]"

Remarkable Limitation of Fever.—Between Chatham and Brighton, the ague periodically affects the towns and houses on the left hand, or Northern side of the turnpike road, and does not touch those on the right side. The same sort of thing, Dr. McCulloch says, was observed at Faro, in Sicily, where all the troops, of our army quartered on one side of the street of which the village consists, were affected by fever, and suffered great mortality, while those on the other side remained in health. No satisfactory information of this singular phenomenon has yet been offered.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 3d of May states that on the preceding evening a carriage drawn by kites passed through the north gate of Hyde Park, followed by a number of equestrians and proceeded towards Uxbridge. The vehicle is called a Char-volant, and was steered by a youth through a crowded road with great dexterity.

[From the New York Statesman, June 21.]

We know not why it is, but our times really seem to be fearfully combustible. Assault and battery are the order of almost every day, and every night, withal. Were the dog-star in the ascendant, we might at once ascribe these turmoils to his poisonous influence. But we are yet only in the soft month of June, the season of green leaves and red roses—whose tint and fragrance are enough, of themselves, to mitigate, or to hush, every tumultuous passion. We are therefore compelled to impute this belligerent state of things

friends of science, and never fail for the want of patronage.

Mr. Bosworth.—Railroads and Canals: the best indications of the prosperity of a State.

Maj. Sam'l McComb—Henry Clay, and the American System; may they triumph over British policy and molasses demagogues, who brawl out a dissolution of the Union.

K. P. Willis, Esq.—To the people of the United States; may their unity of interest be more judiciously considered by the next congress.

A. Torrence, Esq. of Salisbury.—The town of Charlotte; famous for its hospitality and patriotism; may the golden dream of its citizens be realized by pecks of pagodas and bushels of rupees.

Thos. B. Smartt, Esq.—The town of Salisbury; second to none in hospitality—prosperity and happiness to its citizens.

R. H. Alexander, Esq. of Salisbury.—the present Administration; the best since the days of Washington.

Thos. B. Smartt, Esq.—J. Q. Adams, may he on the 4th March, 1829, have cause to exclaim, in the language of Cardinal Wolsey: "Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness."

D. M. Barringer.—The patriotic town of Charlotte, a hornet's nest to Cornwallis; may it always prove a sting to our country's oppressors.

T. I. Johnson.—Johnson Blakely; born off the coast of North-Carolina, naturalized in Newbern, educated at Chapel Hill; the ornament and boast of the Navy.

Alexander Hodge, a Revolutionary soldier: may the opponents of J. Q. Adams be convinced of their error.

James Dinkins, jr.—J. Q. Adams; although the shafts of calumny have been hurled at him, with the utmost velocity, yet he still remains invulnerable; his arm a fortress, and his name a host.

Dr. Thos. Harris.—Whoever may be the choice of the American people for President, disappointment and contempt to the man who wishes to obtain office by a dissolution of the Union.

J. H. Blake—Henry Clay; who has been repeatedly tried in the political furnace, and found in purity, like our own native gold, above the standard coin of our country.

W. Morrison.—May the fair daughters of these United States, by their profound erudition, be enabled to silence the aspersions of proud man, who has been ready to ascribe to them inferiority of intellect.

Dr. Jno. B. S. Harris.—May the American political Physicians revere the Constitution, and ever keep in view, that universal peace, civilization and commerce, should ever be the happy lot of man, and never dream of war being their trade, plunder and revenue their objects.

D. M. Barringer.—Our distinguished Governor, James Iredell: Let North-Carolina always duly appreciate such talents and virtue, and she must soon attain that elevation to which her real worth so justly entitles her. (Drank standing.)

Thos. B. Smartt—Gen. Andrew Jackson; Hickory stripes and blisters to the back and tongue of him who would attempt to sully his fair fame.

R. H. Alexander.—He that believes that a corrupt compact was entered into between John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, preceding the late Presidential election, is either a knave or a fool.

F. M. Ross.—The fair sex, man's most valuable treasure; palsied be the tongue that would deceive them.

Tennessee.—Letters from this state assure us, that the Presidential Election will be very warmly contested there, and that there is a probability of Mr. Adams getting one or two votes in the State, notwithstanding the great popularity of Gen. Jackson in certain portions of it. We cannot form any estimate of the correctness of these opinions. We only know that they are from respectable men, who do not mean to deceive us. The following are extracts of late letters from an old correspondent (a private citizen,) in Knox country, East Tennessee: Nat Int.

"June 7th.—Your paper of the 27th ult. has just arrived. The address it contains is very appropriate, and could it be generally read in Tennessee, would change thousands of votes. Never was a cause in a more prosperous situation than the People's cause is here. Nothing but lack of information will prevent its final result in favor of the present Administration. There is no doubt of the Electoral vote in this district, and I think the one adjoining is very probable."

"15th June.—Last week the canvass commenced in this county for the Presidential Election for this District and you may rest assured there is as much excitement, or more, than there was last year, when Governor, and Representatives in Congress, and Members of the State Legislature were all to be elected. I have seen men of both parties, who were present at two public meetings where the Administration Elector was, and he says both sides confessed that they believed the majority at both places were for him; and he thought there was from 60 to 100 present at each place. All that is wanted to ensure success, is proper exertion. Never did I see more excitement, and if it is given a proper direction to, all is safe. I still hold the opinion that all the State might be got, if the People had information—this is all that is wanted. However, I can count on two votes."

There are 51 daily papers published in different parts of the union.

road at some point near the mountains, is nearly central to the different Iron Works in Lincoln, York and Spartanburg counties. No doubt a sufficient stock of iron can be had and delivered at the place where the road would begin; and as soon as one mile of it is completed, let the rock, iron, &c. &c. be carried on the road from one point to another, as it is finished.

According to a statement furnished by Professor Olmsted two years past, the quantity of iron then manufactured in Lincoln county alone, was 800 tons; add to this what was made in York and Spartanburg, and 4 or 500 tons could be furnished annually for the railroad, and enough to supply the ordinary demand of the country besides; and if the iron is paid for on delivery, I make no doubt it can be obtained nearly as cheap as it can be imported.

It might be worth inquiry, will not the greater part of the money expended on this road return again to Charleston? Whereas if sent to Europe, how will it get back?

There is in Lincoln and York counties, besides their iron and castings, a quantity of limestone on King's creek; in Crowder's mountain, a large quarry of Derbyshire spar, esteemed preferable to marble for chimney pieces and for building; quantities of Manganese; besides, large quantities of cotton, flour, corn, whiskey, &c. &c. would pass on this railroad to market.

It is unnecessary to trace in detail the lateral connections which could be made with other parts of the state, as the road proposed would pass nearly through its centre.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Celebration of the 4th of July in Charlotte, N. C.

In pursuance of previous arrangements, Capt. Kendrick's company of Artillery paraded at the Court-House, at 11 o'clock, joined by citizens and strangers in town, and formed a procession under the direction of Col. John Sloan, who acted as Marshal of the day: the procession moved then to the brick church, where the business of the day was opened by the Rev. Doct. Cottrell, with an appropriate prayer. The Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. James L. Williamson; after which an excellent Oration was delivered by Mr. K. P. Willis.

The business of the day being closed at the church, the procession again formed and marched to Robert I. Dinkins's tavern, where an excellent Dinner was provided by Mr. Dinkins; at which Wm. Davidson, Esq. presided as President, assisted by James Dinkins, Esq. as Vice President. After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were drunk, followed by a number of volunteers. The utmost good order and good humor prevailed throughout the day, and the company broke up at an early hour, with feelings of friendship towards each other.

A Ball was given to the ladies in the evening, at Mr. Dinkins's long room.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate;—The glorious period of our Independence, that gave us rank among the nations of the earth; may its genuine principles be duly appreciated.

2. George Washington:—May his memory be always held in the highest veneration by the American people, and his course through life, a guide to all aspiring men.

3. The Heroes and Patriots of '76:—When eulogizing the virtues and valor of the dead, may we be liberal in substantial gratitude to the living.

4. The Constitution of the United States: A basis on which is erected the best form of government on earth; may a liberal construction of its provisions promote the general welfare of the people, and the peace and prosperity of the States.

5. The President, and Heads of Departments of the United States.

6. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures:—May each be protected so as not to be injurious to either.

7. Our country, and the Union of the States;—Palsy to the brain, and leprosy to the hand, of those that would attempt a separation.

8. Gen. Andrew Jackson, and his compatriots in arms in the last war.

9. The Militia of the United States:—If well organized, armed and disciplined, they are the bulwark of the nation.

10. The Governor and State of North-Carolina.

11. Internal Improvement:—what nature has denied us, we must supply by art; good Roads and Canals promote the wealth and prosperity of the country.

12. The new States which have been added to the Union:—May they always prove valuable members of the confederacy.

13. The Fair Sex:—Though last among our toasts, yet first in our affections.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

Capt. William Davidson.—The county of Mecklenburg; the first to declare Independence, may it be the last to surrender."

Col. Wm. J. Alexander.—Governor Iredell; distinguished alike for talents and patriotism; North-Carolina is proud of such a son.

Col. John Sloan.—That legacy which was bequeathed us by our Revolutionary ancestors; may their posterity support it, until time itself shall be no more.

Dr. Thos. Cottrell.—The humane, literary and moral institutions of our country; may they ever find friends in the

believe, will be highly auspicious to the prospects of the Administration in Pennsylvania, and fatal to the hopes of the Combination.

In view of the whole ground, then, we have no cause for despondency, but every thing to animate and encourage us. Let us but display half the zeal and activity of our opponents, and the victory is ours—the Union is preserved, and our Country safe.

CULTURE OF SILK IN SALISBURY.

We were much gratified, a few days ago, in examining 5 or 600 cocoons or balls of the silk-worm, raised by a lady in this town, Mrs. C. FISHER. The eggs were received from the north in a letter. The worms were fed altogether on the leaves of the common Mulberry, and they seemed to prosper well on them. Mrs. Fisher has reeled off a number of the cocoons, (a very simple process,) and the silk, so far as we can judge, is very fine. She has also doubled and twisted some of it, which appears to be, and we have no doubt is, equal to foreign silk. Indeed, we can see no good reason, why as good silk may not be made here, as in France or Italy; and we believe that one of the new sources of employment to which our citizens must have recourse, will be the culture of silk. It is historically known, that when the Southern States were first settled, the English Government took great pains to introduce the culture of silk. King James the First, as we learn from Mr. Rush; report, in the 20th year of his reign, having seen the defeat of his plan to encourage the silk culture at home, was induced to attempt it in Virginia; and "having understood that the soil naturally yielded store of excellent mulberries," gave instructions to the Earl of Southampton, to urge the cultivation of silk in the colony, in preference to tobacco, "which bringeth with it many disorders and inconveniences." The culture of silk was also introduced into Georgia, in the early settlement of the colony; and trees, seed, and the eggs of silk-worms were sent over. It is also on record, that the business prospered, with very considerable success, in Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, until a stop was put to it by the introduction of more profitable staples. But as these staples have had their day, and have now gone down in value, never, it is probable, to rise again, the people of the South would do well to resume the silk, and cultivate it extensively.

The silk-worm is a native of warm climates, and feeds well on the mulberry which is indigenous to our forests. It is thought by those who have devoted a good deal of attention to this subject, that the native red mulberry tree will produce as good silk as the white; should this, however, not be the fact, it is well known that white mulberry trees flourish well in this climate; and in a very few years, they may be extensively introduced. In fact, we have been assured, that within a few miles of this place, there are at this time, a number of the white, or Italian mulberry trees; introduced here, it is presumed, in the early settlement of the country, with a view of raising silk. We are gratified, moreover, in stating, that in this place there are now growing a number of young mulberry trees, of seed from Italy. The seed were procured by the Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, and sent to a gentleman in this town. We, therefore, in this section of the Union, lack nothing but the inclination to enable us to pursue the business of making silk extensively, and we believe, profitably.

We would more particularly call the attention of our female readers to this subject of raising silk. Economy, at all times a virtue, is more particularly so now; and with very little trouble they can raise silk enough to supply all their domestic uses, and thus save something in the course of the year. While on this subject, we can state, that it has been related to us as a fact, that about 25 years ago, a family in this place produced silk enough to stripe a piece of cloth for the frocks of the young females of the household. In those days, homespun frocks were fashionable; and well would it be for us, if the fashion of wearing homespun frocks, and homespun coats

and pantaloons, were again to come into vogue. We should not then feel the effects of the Tariff, at least injuriously.

In order to afford such of our friends, as may wish to do so, the means of making an experiment with the silk-worm, we shall endeavor to procure a quantity of the eggs, between this and the next season; and we will also publish in our paper the necessary directions for managing the worm and preparing the silk.

A gentleman in Mecklenburg is making an experiment with the silk-worm; and we are promised an account of the result of it, for publication. We hope numbers will be prepared, by the next season, to make a beginning.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton.—Another evidence of the character of this man, as a politician, is his suppression of the letter from the Postmaster General, vindicating the character of the dead, sacrilegiously invaded by the vamps of party. The letter referred to will be found on our last page.

The Jackson papers are circulating, on the authority of the *Star*, an account of a vote taken at a muster in Granville, in which Jackson received 980 votes, and Adams 39! A most portentous sign, truly, were it even half true; but the last *Star* comes out with a correction, in one corner of the paper; it states that a mistake occurred as to the number in favor of Jackson:—it was one hundred and eighty, instead of 980!! Such mistakes occur very often in the Jackson papers, and it is but seldom they are corrected.

The treasonable meeting in Colleton District, S. C. we suspected at first, was the work of JAMES HAMILTON, representative in Congress from Charleston District; and later information has satisfied us that our suspicions were just. We have little doubt that the inflammatory address adopted by that meeting—an address, drawn up with all the art of the finished demagogue,—is also the production of that same man. Let the people of South Carolina mark him; let them mark any man, who will advocate the sentiments contained in that address. It is impossible that such a man can be the friend of the country, or any portion of the country; and whatever professions he may make of friendship for the people, time will prove them hollow-hearted and insincere.

The editor of the N. C. Journal speaks of the appointment of Mr. Cook, as "one of the dirtiest pieces of intrigue which ever occurred in any country." Place him side by side, with John McLean, whose letter on this same appointment appears in this week's paper, and let the people judge between them. John McLean is a Jackson man; but he is too honorable to slander the dead, to serve the purposes of faction.

We are authorized to announce Capt. David A. Caldwell, as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdredge, we have received our London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th inclusive. The papers do not furnish any additional intelligence from the Russian Army.

It was rumored in London that another change had taken place in the British ministry. The morning Chronicle of the 23d May says—"It was currently reported yesterday that Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Charles Grant, and Lord Palmerston had resigned. Lord Palmerston, we understand, denies the truth of the report, as far as relates to himself. But, we believe, we can take it upon us to say that Mr. Huskisson has tendered his resignation. We know nothing beyond this, so that it is possible his resignation may not be accepted. It is possible that Mr. Charles Grant will regulate himself by Mr. Huskisson; but we are not aware that he has yet taken any decided step."

The following remarks on the traitorous proceedings in South Carolina, are extracted from an editorial article in a late number of the Statesman, published at Milledgeville, Ga.

The project of throwing open the ports of South Carolina is not only impracticable, but treasonable—

ble, but treasonable—

undisguised against the Union. Nor is the plan of levying a discriminating duty on any article of American produce less reasonable, because it is the usurpation by a State government of powers specially delegated by the American people to the General Government. The execution of either scheme by South Carolina, would be attended with the most fatal consequences. The extinction of the Confederation would be the least evil—a state of horror would ensue, in which it would be a deed of mercy for every man, who could not escape with those to whom he is bound by the strongest ties of life, to plunge a dagger into the bosom of his sister, his mother, his wife. But the good sense and patriotism of the South Carolinians will, we doubt not, disregard the intemperate zeal of the misguided and the sanguinary intentions of the traitorous. They will raise what they eat, and manufacture what they wear—they will in a short time do more. Their country abounds with rich beds of iron ore, from which they can draw ample supplies for every purpose of life—their streams and their fields and their slave labor will enable them to manufacture their cotton and undersell the manufacturers of the North in every market open to American fabrics. A more profitable distribution of labor will be established on a permanent foundation, and the country in consequence be independent both in peace and in war.

We are pleased to find that notwithstanding the imbecile and ignorant tirades of a few incendiary spirits amongst ourselves, our own State is disposed to avail herself of her own resources and in future to husband her money.—Two manufactories for bagging, negro-cloth, and sheeting, in the neighborhood of Milledgeville, are in contemplation, and we have been given to understand that at the late sales of lots at the Indian Springs, a gentleman of Macon, agent of a house in Savannah, bought a lot for similar purpose. The example will be followed with ardor, and in a few years Georgia be what she ought.

A gentleman of the army was so sensible of audible impressions during his sleep, that by speaking in his ear his friends could make him dream whatever they pleased. One night they carried him through all the process of a duel; and at last putting a pistol in his hand, he actually fired it off, and was awakened by the sound.

CONSECRATION.

On Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th instant, divine service will be celebrated in this place, by Bishop Ravenscroft. It is expected that the new Episcopal Church will be consecrated on Sunday, the 27th. The pews in the church will be disposed of (at the church,) after divine service on Saturday, the 26th; when and where the vestry will attend and make known the terms. Salisbury, July 10, 1828.

Died.

In this county, on the 11th instant, Doct. ROBERT MOORE, a much and deservedly respected citizen.

On the 8th ult. in York District, S. C. Col. JOHN CARUTHERS, aged about 80 years. Col. C. was born and educated in the county of Mecklenburg, N. C. and partaking largely of that enthusiastic glow of patriotism, and of chivalric devotion to the cause of liberty, which rendered his native county "proudly eminent," he entered into the army as an officer, at an early period of the revolutionary war, and continued to serve his country in that capacity during the greatest part of that arduous struggle. About the close of the war, he removed his family to Lincoln county, where he continued to reside about thirty years. For many years he was County Surveyor of Lincoln; and on account of his well tried patriotism and sound discriminating mind, was elected a member of the Convention of N. Carolina, which, in 1789, ratified and adopted the Federal Constitution. From Lincoln he subsequently moved to that part of South Carolina where he died.

Col. C. was possessed of a sound and hardy constitution, with a corresponding vigor of mind and energy of character, which were advantageously displayed during War. During his life he was warmly attached to the Federal Constitution; was an old fashioned politician of "The Washington School," and many years ago predicted that the U. States would eventually adopt the policy of the Father of his country.

As the public services and patriotism of Col. C. entitle his name to a place in the public memory, so it is endeared to his surviving friends by its inseparable connexion with all the manly and social virtues.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, July 3. Cotton 10 a 10 1/2; bagging 17 a 24; bacon 7 a 10; corn 50 a 60; coffee 14 a 17; flour 4 a 4 25; flaxseed 75; iron 5 1/2 a 6 1/2; lard 8 a 10; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar, common, 8 1/2 a 9; prime 10 1/2 a 11; salt 75; wheat 60 a 85; whiskey 25.

Cheraw, July 4. Cotton 8 a 10 50; bagging 23 a 25; bacon 7 a 8; apple brandy 35 a 40; peach do. 40 a 45; corn 40 a 50; coffee 18 a 19; flour 5; flaxseed 70; iron 6; molasses 45; oats 30; sugar 11 a 12 1/2; salt 75; whiskey 50 a 55.

Charleston, July 5. Cotton 10 a 12; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 35 a 38; corn 40 a 42; coffee, prime green, 16 a 17; inferior to good, 13 a 15; iron 4 1/2; molasses 30 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 9; salt, Liverpool, 40 a 42; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 25 a 26.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 8 and 9 per cent. discount.

Charlotte Female Academy.

An examination of the students of this institution, will commence on Wednesday, 30th inst., and continue from day to day until completed; which will close the present session of seven months. The ensuing session of three months, will commence on the 1st Monday in September. Terms as heretofore. July 10, 1828.—290. THOS. COTTRELL.

The Season requires it.

I have just received a supply of Seidlitz and Soda Powders, fresh put up; together with a quantity of first rate

PEARL BARLEY

AND FRESH

Arrow Root, Lime Juice, Nutmegs, Candies, &c. &c.

I have also received for sale, on commission, a few copies of a pamphlet, containing the Constitution of North Carolina, the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence—price 25 cents. This little pamphlet is very convenient for reference; and every citizen ought to have a full knowledge of its contents, in the present excited state of the times. WM. HUNTER. Charlotte, July 4, 1828.—3190.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C. July 1, 1828.

Jacob Adderhold, Mary Baker, Jesse Bene, Fields Bradshaw, Aaron Bomgarmer, David Booth, Levi Carpenter, Jephtha Clark, John Caldwell, Aaron Cassay, Henry Cornelius, 2, Mary Cox, William Cogswell, Philip Drum, John Duffie, 2, John Dickson, Elisha Dyer, Nathaniel Edwards, Green B. Evans, John Ford, James Falls, Jean Gibson, William Gillespie, John Glenn, Abner Goodson, Oranda Grissom, John Ganet, Jacob Haner, William Harrison, Henry Hoyle, Moses Hearn, John Hawkins, Benjamin Hall, David Hampton, David Hanes, William Johnston, Sarah Johnston, George Icard, David Johnston, Adam Keiser, Samuel Kent, David Lutes, Jacob Lenk, Joseph Lehman, William Moore, William McGinnas, George Manney, John Moore, Marmaduke Maples, Abraham McCarter, James Montgomery, Oliver McAffer, John McAdams, Samuel Martin, John McKeekin, Awd Oneal, John Parker, Elizabeth Peeler, Peter Plunk, Principal paper maker, Benjamin Parker, Sally Pettie, Benjamin Ormon, James A. Robinson, Jonas Rudisel, Moses Roberts, Alfred Reinhardt, John Reinhardt, Henry Rudisel, Jane Smith, John Stiles, Jacob Setzer, Lemuel Sanders, Thomas Sherrill, Nancy Scott, George Sellers, Mary Shietmore, Jacob Stowe, Freeman Shellow, James Sullivan, John Shinn, William Tucker, Polly Torrance, Loran Upsen, Judah Vinson, John Vickers, Thomas Wilkins, James Wilson, Joel Williams, Daniel Whetstone, Moses Whitesides, Samuel Whitney & Sons, Robert Winters, Joseph Wiley, Thomas Ward, Andrew Wilson, John White, Martha Webb. D. REINHARDT, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. July 1, 1828.

W. J. Alexander 2, Charles W. Alexander 2, T. H. Alexander, J. Adams, Jer. Alderson 2, Jonathan Armfield, John Allen, Sample Alexander, Garrison Alexander, Maj. John W. Byrum, John Banker, David Brown, James Blount, E. M. Bronson, Hiram Baldwin, Moses Beatty, James Brown, John Capps 2, James Capps, Andrew Clark, Sally Capps, Alexander Cooper, Sarah B. Cheek, Robert Chambers, George Cross, Wm. Crowel, Col. John H. Davidson, Thomas Dulin, Charles Denness, Thomas Dunn, Joseph Eastman, Lucius Eaton, Elizabeth Flanagan, William Firrell, Thos. Gelaspie, Maj. Thos. I. Greer, Doct. Samuel Henderson, John Howell, Adam Howell, Elam Hunter, Henry Huver, John Hipp, Samuel Houston, John Hannon, Henry Harrison, Jonathan Harris, Doct. Thos. Henderson, Joseph Hunter, Daniel Hyams, John Hall, Andrew Henderson, John F. Houghland, Ebenezer Hearn, Alexander Irwin, Wm. Jamison, Jacob Julin, Rev. Kirtpatrick, sen. Samuel Kennedy, John Kerr, Nancy Latta, Robert Lindsey, Mrs. Lemonds, Matthew Leeper, sen. Wm. Lucky, John N. Lees, Thos. L. Moore, Alexander McRee, Phelmon Morris, Esq. Dr. E. W. Maxwell, Andrew McNeely 2, Wm. Morrison, Margaret N. Martin, Winslow McRee, James W. Martin, Brazil Muse, James Murphey, Robert Maxwell, Maj. B. Morrow, John McCarney, Lewis Marles, Hugh Meenan, Esq. Margaret Moore, John McCulloch 2, John Orr, David Pifer, Col. Wm. B. Porter, John C. Pharr, principal paper maker 2, William Pattison, Wm. Pardell, Robert Potts, David Parks, John Rice, Mr. Plunket, Felix Roberts, Elizabeth Rupell, Jonathan Reid, Solomon Reid, Edward Richardson, Robt. Simmons, Eli Stewart, David Stinson, Spencer F. Smith, James Simmons, Thomas Searcy, Robert Sloan, Mary Spratt, B. Sepefietts, Bartlett Shipp, Esq. Isaac Spencer, John Simmers, Thomas Trotter 9, Peter Ulerick, Matthew Wallace, Rev. Wm. Wilson, Rev. John Wallace, John Weeks 2, Rev. M. Wilson, James Wilson, or Judy Wilson, A. Wheeler, Drury Wilson, Wm. Warwiep, George Wren, William Witherspoon, Jams Young. WM. SMITH, P. M. 3191.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Statesville, July 1, 1828.

Wm. M. Allen, Hugh Andrew, Mrs. Ann Beard, Stephen Blankinship, Wm. Brewer, Jonathan Barnes, Melis M. Bailly, Isom Broweter, John Campbell, Henry Chambers, James Caswell, John Cowan, James Donahoe, Wm. Dobson, Elom Fernster, John Ferrell, Daniel Freser, John Galloway, Henry Gill, Spencer Gates, Mrs. Mary Harris, Wm. G. Harper, Wm. Haynes, Isaac Irwin, Elisha Ingram, James James, Mrs. Mary Ann James, J. Kendall, V. D. M. Jacob Kibler, Mrs. Polly long, Thomas Leach, Thos. Lacky, Joseph L. Lowrance, John Mayhew, Solomon Mitchell, John More, Andrew F. Morison, Ross McLelland 2, Mrs. Christian McKenzie, Polly McLure, James McKinry, sen. John McKinley, Mrs. Amanda D. Pharr, Augustus Read, David Read, Josiah Smith, Randle Shomaker, Henry Smith, Sia Sharp, Vandevour Teague, Josah Teague, Isom Welsh 2, Landy R. White, Wm. Witherspoon, Samuel Young. JAMES MCNIGHT, P. M.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE summer session of this Institution commences on the 10th instant.

Literary Tuition.

First Class,	\$15 00	Per Session.
Second and Third Class,	12 50	
Fourth Class,	10 00	
Contingent Expenses,	50	

Ornamental Department.

Music,	\$24 00	Per Session.
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	
Needle Work,	1 00	

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place at \$10 per month. A few young ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the instructresses.

W. M. GREEN, Superintendent.

July 4, 1828.—3190

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALTHOUGH the consciousness of innocence may sustain a man, who, in the discharge of his official duties, has incurred the suspicion of negligence or guilt; yet in a country like ours, that respect due to the opinion of our fellow-citizens, who either directly or indirectly confer every office of trust, will extort from the highest on whom they bestow it, a vindication from a charge which, if true, would show them unworthy of such office; and excuse in the humblest, an appeal to the public for that purpose. This is the motive I have for obtruding myself on the public notice; and this with those whose opinions I value, needs no apology.

In the fall of 1826 Joseph Weir, who had been sent from Lincoln to the jail of this county, on several capital charges, for which he was recently executed, made his escape, by the aid of some persons whose names he would not divulge. At that time I was, as I am now, high Sheriff of the county of Mecklenburg, and Mr. Allen Baldwin was jailor. The Attorney General esteemed it his duty to file bills of indictment against the guard, (appointed by the jailor while I was gone to make my official return in Raleigh,) the jailor and myself, in the escape. At last Superior Court, I, as well as the Jailor, was acquitted of the charge by a jury of my country. This, no doubt, sufficiently satisfactory to my friends and all acquainted with the progress and issue of the prosecution; but as Weir had, by his numerous offences, acquired great notoriety in the western part of the state, the news of his escape was widely spread, and the circumstance by which it was effected being involved in doubt, created suspicions prejudicial to my character, which were, I fear, spread more widely than that of my acquittal. In order to remove all doubt on the subject, I thought it advisable to submit to Weir, on the morning of the day on which he was executed, and in the presence of the reverend gentlemen who were administering to him spiritual consolation, and Capt. Coleman, the officer on duty, at a period when every earthly consideration must have ceased to have any hold on his feelings, the following questions, which, with his answers and confession under the gallows, are respectfully submitted to the public, with the consciousness that as this justification is due to that public, from whose favorable opinion the subscriber has hitherto received the most honorable and flattering support,—their justice will confirm the verdict on oath of twelve of his fellow-citizens. Yours, &c. JOHN SLOAN. June 26, 1828.—3190.

Concord Jail, May 30, 1828.

Questions proposed by Col. J. Sloan to Jos. Weir, and answers returned.

Q. Mr. Weir, my reputation has been assailed in consequence of your escape from Mecklenburg Jail:—Do you believe I knew any thing about your escape at the time it was effected?

A. I know you did not.

Q. Who questioned you about those supposed to have assisted you in making your escape?

A. Joseph Wilson, Wm. J. Alexander and Dr. Johnson.

Q. What was your answer to them?

A. The same as it is to you now, as regards you and others.

Q. Did any other person in Mecklenburg county examine you concerning your escape?

A. No.

Q. Is Baldwin innocent?

A. He is innocent and so is the negro that attended on the jail.

Q. Are you willing to disclose who let you out?

A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. Were you let out by a false key, or were you let out by the key of the jail?

A. I expect partly by a false key.

Q. Is my brother Robert Sloan innocent?

A. He is.

Q. Was there any other person in Mecklenburg, of respectability, implicated in your escape, to your knowledge?

A. No.

Q. Do you really believe it was a false key by which you effected your escape?

A. I think it was—it had been tried some nights before.

Concord Jail, May 30, 1828.

I JOSEPH WEIR, do hereby certify the above answers to have been given to me by Col. Sloan, sheriff of Mecklenburg county, and that the same are true.

Test. signed, JOS. WEIR.

Dani. Coleman, Jno. Robinson, Jesse Rankin,

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, } May 30, 1828.

Cabarrus County.

I DANIEL COLMEAN, do hereby certify,

that I witnessed the execution of Joseph Weir, and that the said Weir, while under the gallows, called for Col. Sloan, and that I was present with him when he approached him; and that Weir declared he would clear him of all charges that might be made against him, the said Sloan, relative to his escape from Mecklenburg Jail and he did the same with a clear conscience.

DANIEL COLEMAN.

For Sale,

ON accommodating terms, a tract of land containing about 300 acres, lying two miles south of town, on both sides of Crane Creek, and immediately on the main stage road. The place is well watered, and remarkably healthy. Possession will be given immediately, if the purchaser would consent to take the Stock, Crop, &c. at a fair valuation; otherwise on the first of November next. JUNIUS SNEED. Salisbury, May 12, 1828.—3190.

Desultory Selections.

From the tone of the London editors it would appear that the decision of Parliament, on the subject of the Catholic claims, at the present session, involves more serious consequences than at any former period. It is asserted that "the Catholic body look on with an indifference not manifested by them on former occasions." In presenting their petitions they have complied with all the prescribed forms of respect; but it is said that "there is only the form of respectfulness in these proceedings." They have no longer any confidence in Parliament; but have transferred it to their own community, which has been organized with the utmost care and skill, so as to enable it to act, in emergency, with unity, precision, and efficiency. The language of the Times on this subject is forcible and portentous. We quote it—

"A Catholic Parliament, it is in vain to deny, assembles and debates in the Metropolis, and, to every practical purpose, makes laws which the Catholics obey, while a priesthood, wielding the elements of a spiritual authority, supreme as that of the Jesuits in Paraguay, can move, and bend, and bind, in union with that lay-legislature, a multitude of five millions of vigorous and susceptible barbarians, to the chosen project of the hour. Is this frightful? Is it not accurately true? There is not a parish, or village, or hamlet, in the island, which has not been disciplined to its peculiar task—not one which has not its delegate or representative in direct communication with the heads of the Catholic government; not a leader in Dublin, whether priest or gentleman, who does not exercise his jurisdiction within certain local boundaries, or on prescribed principles, and to definite ends. What then is the plain description of such a system? Why, it is a mingled aristocracy, and hierarchy, forming the staff of an innumerable force, with two thousand parishes drilled into as many regiments—a kingdom for a camp, and a nation for its army."

Admitting the correctness of this picture, what may not the situation of Great Britain be, should the Catholic Bill be rejected in the House of Lords, as is predicted? She will have enough on her hands to keep her armies and her energies in full employ, without entangling herself in any of those continental conflicts which appear to be on the eve of their commencement.

Nat. Journal.

More evidence, and good too!—In the proceedings of the Committee on Retrenchment, during the late session of congress, Mr. John M'Lean, the Postmaster General, was examined, touching the appointment of his friend Mr. Cook, on a secret mission to Cuba. It will be recollected that Mr. Cook was the sole representative from Illinois when the Presidential election was terminated in the House of Representatives, and gave the vote of that State to Mr. Adams. It was charged, therefore, as a consequence, and insinuated by the committee on Retrenchment, that the appointment of Mr. Cook was the reward of his vote, and an evidence of the bargain between Clay and Adams. Let the reader peruse the following letter from Mr. M'Lean; and ask himself of what materials are they composed who can charge such a man as Mr. Cook is described to be, by such a man as Mr. M'Lean is known to be, with selling himself to Mr. Clay? Mr. Cook is dead—but, his grave has not sheltered his fame from the calumnies of the "minions" of faction. Pray, why did not the Committee on Retrenchment notice this letter while they were laboring to prove that Mr. Cook's mission was the reward of his vote?

WASHINGTON, 4TH APRIL, 1823.

SIR.—As inquiries were made of me, the other day, while under examination before the Committee on retrenchment, respecting conversations held between Mr. Cook and myself, in reference to his being named to the President for a certain office, it has since occurred to me that it would have been proper to have stated that Mr. Cook consulted with me as to the propriety of such a step. This was induced, no doubt, from the friendly relation which had always, since our first acquaintance, existed between us, and from his knowledge of the fact that I was intimately acquainted with the circumstances under which his vote was given for Mr. Adams. Believing that, in giving this vote, he was induced by the purest motives, indulging a known preference for Mr. Adams, under an expression from his constituents, as ascertained at the time, which left the fact of the majority doubtful. I had no hesitation in saying that there could not be, in my opinion, the smallest impropriety in applying for office, or its being conferred on him by the President.

I hope the above statement may be received as a part of my examination before the committee. I deem it an act of justice to the character of a deceased friend.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M'LEAN.

Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, Chairman.

Republic of Central America.—It will be seen that Mr. Rochester has returned from his mission to the republic of Central America. That unfortunate Republic appears to be torn by internal

factions and civil war; and the success of the parties arrayed against each other to be constantly varying. Indeed such is the unhappy state of things, that it cannot be said there is any existing Government. We understand that Mr. Rochester was authorized to return if, on his arrival at Omoa, he should be satisfied that the presence of an American Minister would be without benefit, or that any personal hazard might attend his traversing the almost desert and mountainous region which lies between Omoa, the principal seaport, and Guatemala.

We believe that it is the intention of the Government to discontinue his mission, or to wait until there is a more stable condition of things in Guatemala.

Nat. Journal.

Dead Bodies.—The supply of dead bodies for dissection being now under the consideration of Parliament, we are reminded of the riots which took place in London in 1795, upon this very subject. Twenty of the parishes of the metropolis and its neighborhood coalesced to prevent the robbery of Churchyards. They set forth the dreadful scene that had just taken place in Lambeth burial ground. One night three men were discovered conveying away five human bodies in three sacks. In consequence of this, people of all descriptions, whose friends had been recently buried there, assembled on the ground the next morning, and demanded to be allowed to examine the graves. This being refused, a furious contest took place between the populace and the peace officers, who were soon overpowered. The assailants now rushed into the burial ground, and began to tear open the graves, when an immense number of the coffins were found to be empty. Many of the people, in a kind of phrenzy, snatched up the empty coffins of their deceased relations, and ran with them through the neighboring streets. The Committee proceeded to state, that they had ascertained that the grave-digger was the chief robber; and that eight eminent surgeons were in the habit of buying these bodies; and that they retained in their pay 15 body stealers, and five shillings were given to the grave diggers for each corpse they permitted to be taken. Thirty burying grounds had been robbed. The surgeons paid for each adult corpse, if not green or putrid, two guineas and a crown; and for persons under age, six shillings for the first foot, and ninepence per inch for all above it. One eminent quack, who styled himself an Articulator, was proved to have made a wanton use of these bodies, by using the skulls for nail boxes, soap trays, &c. and that his child had an infant's skeleton to play with as a doll. The Committee also stated, that much of the human flesh had been converted into an adipose substance resembling spermaceti, and burnt as candle, whilst some had been converted into soap.

[London paper, May 1.

Bunker Hill Monument.—The Boston Evening Gazette contains a drawing of the plan of this monument, which, when completed, will be very fine and appropriate, and render the height which it occupies conspicuous from almost every quarter, at a great distance. The form, as is well known, is to be that of a simple obelisk—perfectly plain and unadorned. The material is the Quincy granite, which is both massive and durable, being obtained at no great distance, has been chosen as on every account best adapted to the purpose. The foundation is deeply laid in the old redoubt which was bravely defended by our undisciplined troops on the day which conferred such distinction on that spot; and the superstructure, which is now rapidly rising, is to be 220 feet in height, with a spiral stair case to the top. There will be 77 courses of stone, each block weighing from 3 to 5 tons.

Magnus and Socin, two celebrated lawyers of Pisa, in Italy, were frequently opposed to each other on points of Law. Upon one occasion, when the famous Lorenzo de Medicis was present, Magnus finding himself very hard pressed by his adversary, conceived the idea of forging at the moment a law to serve his own peculiar case. Socin saw through the trick, and being no less cunning than his adversary, when it came to his turn to reply, he invented another law which completely undid the effects of Magnus's quotation.—The latter immediately interrupted him, and called upon him to cite the place where the law he spoke of was to be found. "It is to be found," replied Socin, "in the very next page to that you have just cited."

Deferred explosion.—Noah says, one of our advertising friends was annoyed by the vehement remonstrances of his neighbors, at having 300 casks of Powder in his cellar and threatened the interference of the Police. On referring to the manuscript of the advertisement, it turned out to be Porter.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

Painter.—*What attitude will you be painted in, Miss?*—*Lady.*—*Blue attitude, Sir.*
I saw her picture. 'Twas a young, Fair creature, with a mantle flung About her gracefully. The light Fell on a brow of spotless white, And stealing by a lip of rose, Slept on her breast in calm repose, As if the very sun and air Could think it best to slumber there. Her mouth would craze you; Loves and graces Alone should know of such sweet places: It is the ripest, rosiest mouth, That ever shamed the scented south— It had no corners—dimples deep, Like nests to put her smiles to sleep, Usurp'd them all—You'd long to die Among those dimples, like a sigh— Or be the leaf her lip had bit— Or the last word to lie on it.

I saw the lady. 'I should know 'Twas she'—the painter told me so— Her mouth was like an awkward gash Just made upon a winter squash; Her eye was black—but you would doubt The socket must have turn'd it out; Her face was not of just the dye To make a contrast for the eye— 'Twas like an ink spot on a drum— Or like a face that you would make With two black buttons and a cake. Now did you ever? 'Pon my word, Poor human nature grows absurd! To make a shrew look melancholy— To take them all—Tom, Bob, and Sal, And paint them 'intellectual'!!! 'Twould drive a fat man to despair! John! where's my picture—hang you!—there! (Cuts his—picture's '—throat and exit.

CASSIUS.

From the Bachelors' Journal.

THE STRANGE COMBAT.

It was during the last war of this country with Great Britain, that circumstances led me to be a passenger on board of one of our large merchantmen, in which I had embarked what little property I possessed; our seas were at that time covered with small privateers belonging to both belligerents, who did more mischief to the commerce of both nations, than the several public armed vessels of either. They almost invariably eluded the pursuit of the large frigates and ships of the line, by hauling sharp on the wind, when they discovered an enemy; and their peculiar schooner-rig, and being built expressly for sailing, would give them a distinct advantage over their square sailed enemies, in beating to windward. Again their lighter draught of water, when near the shore, would frequently enable them to run so close in that they could not be attacked, unless in boats, and every one who has ever read the account of that attack upon the privateer Neufchattel, by the boats of the Endymion (I believe) which engagement happened near Nantucket, will easily see what little force it requires to beat off boats or sink them previous to boarding. Be these things as they may, I return to my story. We had been sailing for two days with a good breeze, though now and then we sagged heavily along through a fog, almost as dense as the waters which bore us.

We were not far from our port and our captain was willing to crowd sail night and day, as the risk of capture was superior to that of shipwreck, or disaster from a crippling of our spars. Our ship was of about 400 tons, heavily laden and not a swift sailer. Her captain was a man of shrewd judgment, of inflexibility of purpose and rather given to taciturnity.—He was of a slight figure, gentlemanly to his equals, decided and prompt to those under him in his orders, and in exaction of their fulfillment. His keen dark eyes, and naval officer gait, shewed a kind of courage, which one would call daring, if they had watched his countenance on particular occasions. Yet at other times, he seemed rather to be the careful mariner who would reef for safety when safety apparently did not require it. He was one of that kind of men, who seemed to be inclined to bend the purposes of others to his own, while they were kept in ignorance of his views. I have seen him fix his eagle eye upon a sailor, and require of him to look him steadily in the face for five minutes, and then dismiss him without a comment or a reason for so doing; but I would bet my life almost that he had one.

After skimming through the mist for two days, (of which I have spoken) I happened to be on the deck with Capt.—I was in conversation with him as to the probability of reaching our port free from the enemy's cruisers. He replied with his usual brevity, 'the fog and carrying sail, alone will save us; I am a

made man, if we escape; if not, I am ruined.' He said this in the same tone of voice that he would have a common order—he looked up and said, sternly, there is a fog eater—at this moment the sun seemed to flash upon our deck and the fog rose from the sea like the hoisting of a curtain at the Theatre,—a smart breeze took us back, and before an order was given, we saw directly under our lee, a little black looking, sharp built, tall rigged, port bearing schooner, whose decks were crowded with men,—'I know her,' ejaculated our captain: the next thing, there came a ball dancing across our bows in imitation of a distracted porpoise. Our captain took the helm from a sailor; and gave orders to lay to. Another shot came within a few feet of the captain's head, and passed through the mainsail, which he seemed to regard as little as he would the flapping of the wing of a seagull.—But his countenance grew dark and terrific—he had not a gun on board. The privateer braced sharp on the wind, and at the second tack came within musket shot; a boat came on board and we were ordered under the pigmy's lee, in the style of an admiral in the British Navy. In the mean time the wind had freshened, and the captain had privately given orders to have every sail in readiness for instant setting. The boat left us, and we bore down apparently for the purpose of fulfilling the command which had been given us. To secure and pack my papers was but the work of a moment, for an anticipation of the event of capture had placed me on my guard in this particular.

When I returned on deck, we were almost within hail of the stranger, under a flowing sail; which, in order to bring us to a proper luff under the lee of the privateer, would seemingly require to be immediately taken in. The captain was still at the helm, and he was intent, apparently, upon coming as near the stern of the opposite vessel as was possible, though at times he seemed to grasp the whole of the little privateer at a glance; his brow seemed to be swollen—he heeded nothing around him. At this moment he gave the word 'square away,' which brought our bows on the centre of the vessel of our enemy—'luff,' said its captain; at the same moment, the flash of a gun and its ball were both seen and heard from the port holes of our antagonist—it raked us 'fore and aft,' cutting every thing before it; another moment, the bow of our heavy vessel struck the quarter of the privateer with a tremendous crash, another moment she passed over her, and nothing was to be seen of our capturer but a few floating barrels, some spars, and human beings who had escaped for a few moments the yawning deep. Never shall I forget the cry which came from the vessel as our own was passing over it: it was allied to nothing human; it was of such shrill distress, that a maniac's imagination alone could grasp its dreadfulness. Our vessel was immediately laid to, and our boat was out to pick up such as survived. Our captain gave the helm to the mate, and went to the bows to ascertain our own damage, which was found not to be excessively severe; though our bowsprit, figure head and cut water were carried away and a leak was sprung, but yet not such an one as would be of serious inconvenience.—Among those who were so strangely precipitated into the caverns of the sea, one alone was found alive who had risen to its surface.—It was the captain; he was the commander of the privateer, of six guns and fifty men, in the British employ. When taken up he was insensible, and remained so for a long period; after a while, when he found himself in a strange vessel, all seemed to be as a dream to him.

On a recovery from his trance, and when the facts flowed like a dark flood upon his memory, he seemed to recollect the consequences of his adventure with our clumsy merchantman. He stated that he was leaning upon the taffrel, when our vessel struck his privateer, and that when he ordered that gun to be fired, as we came suspiciously near, it was his first intimation of the intention of our commander. Still he declared it to have been a dastardly act, that previous to our understanding whether he was friend or foe, and when, from the act of our pretending to obey his order, he might have presumed there was no treachery intended him; for us, without moving, without even a hint of resistance, to bear directly upon his smaller craft, and by the weight of our ship and not by the bravery of our sailors, to sink as fine a crew as ever manned a privateer's deck—to send, not in open contest, but by assassin, and viperlike guile, to the mercy of the deep, and of God, so many unprepared souls, was an

act unworthy of a mortal. He even regretted that he was left alone to mourn over them. He insisted that their ghosts would haunt him in sleep—and he prayed that the thunders of eternal vengeance might visit the head of its infamous projector. He described the terrific shrieks of those who went down with him—the rattle in the throats of the drowning—the crush which laid open his favorite vessel's side, even below her water mark—and yelled out anathemas upon its heartless author.

Our captain had been standing a little distance from the birth of his foe, but now walked up and placed his keen dark eye upon him, and asked, 'do you not know me?' He replied, 'I must have seen you before, I know not where.'—There was one of those pauses like lulls in a gale, at sea. 'Your privateer was stationed at Gibraltar, by the name of—, in February, 1812, was it not?' A groan succeeded, from the shaking auditor. 'I know you and your vessel, then—you spoke wrongfully of my sister—Henry struck you and you stabbed him with your dirk—he recovered, and he challenged you—you fought and killed him—I was on the battle ground—you afterwards and there, repeated exultingly your charge, when he was a corpse—I then challenged you and you sneaked off to your ship and did not meet me—I knew your vessel, for its form was grayen on my brain—I have rewarded your treachery, and when we reach our port and you cease to be my guest, I will give you an opportunity of righting yourself from this charge, viz: 'you were an American, fostered by our family, have turned traitor to your country, aspersed a female who rejected your suit, are a murderer of her brother, a villain whose only absence from meanness is a passing show of courage.—The first thing you have to do, sir, when you land, is to meet me in what is termed an honorable way, and that too, sir, before our sails are taken from the yards.—This cabin is yours, and the steward will do your biddings until then.'

We sailed on heavily without falling in with another vessel for some days.—The moon came up one night in remarkable splendor, and as I was leaning over the bulwarks, I saw the captain of the privateer come from the gangway, and as the moonbeam fell on his countenance, I observed it was peculiarly wild and sad. I endeavored to engage him in conversation—in reply to some question, he observed, 'I have been a black-hearted villain.' Sharks were playing around us as if revelling in the flood of the lunar ray. I passed from him to our captain, who seemed lost in deep and bitter contemplation—the very sound of my voice seemed to startle him—before I had uttered a sentence, we heard a splash in the water and saw distinctly our former foe on the sea—he raised his hand as if bidding us farewell, when a shark of uncommon size turned on his back and with one snap of his enormous jaws, divided in two distinct parts, the unhappy sufferer. A tinge of red on the waters, as our ship glided past, was all that was seen of the lost commander, and thus perished the sole survivor of one of those pests of the ocean, called privateers. In a few days we reached our port; but since our arrival, and even to the present hour, I cannot forget the going down of the privateer, over which our vessel boomed as if but a floating stick of timber was in its path. That deep shriek will visit me in dreams, and scare sleep from the 'still watches of the night.'

ICHABOD.

Original Anecdote—Clerical Pun.

—A minister was once invited to preach in a house recently built, where the congregation were noted for their somniferous propensities. He commenced the services in the usual manner, and proceeded to deliver his sermon. According to custom, the good people composed themselves to rest and in a short time the preacher was saluted with a variety of discordant sounds issuing from the olfactories of the drowsy sinners. He stopped suddenly, and began a survey of the scene before him. The audience aroused themselves from their unseemly attitudes, and stared inquiringly at the venerable man. "I have," said he, "been admiring the fair proportions of your new house, and have but one fault to find." "And what is that?" exclaimed a man whose pride for the new fabric would acknowledge no blemish. "Why," replied the preacher in a tone of irony, "I perceive you retain the old sleepers."

Done up.—One Daniel Dunn was tossed in a blanket by his fellow workmen, at a neighboring village, for meddling with certain domestic affairs of one of their number.

Boston paper.